REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,237—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEASMAN, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

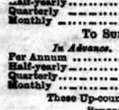
The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, N.A. Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

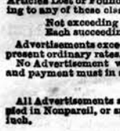
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

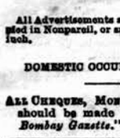


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m., touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "VINGORLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on SATURDAY, the 15th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month*.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine. Without Wine.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

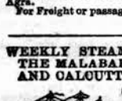
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.



RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 10th instant.

Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
RANGE PEKOE		1	4
EKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

ALEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO HIS

NEW STOCK

OF

OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th June.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SURAT	3161	530	C. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelainwares, at No. 2, Grants' Buildings, Colaba.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, the handsome household furniture, the property of James Bond, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pitcher, butter cooler, table spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, and carved and French polished furniture, such as drawing room, dining, cane, pier, folding, dressing, and wash hand table, conversation reclining and sofa couches, side board, dumbwaiter, whatnot, hatstand, drawing room, easy, low, rocking arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, secretaire, single and double camp cots, chest of drawers, clothes press, Duplex kerosine oil lamps, argyle lamps, table ornaments, Brussels, carpets, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 17th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases prints.
7 „ grey sarees.
45 bolts canvas Nos. 1 to 5.
1 bale sowing twine.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES at the Town Barracks.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, a quantity of unservice able commissariat stores, consisting of ghee, dates, betelnut, curry-stuff, Brocah dall, salt-fish, grass, rice, leaf sheets, horse-boxes, gunny bags, empty cases and casks, scales, &c., &c.

SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, PLANTS, &c., AT THE BOMBAY DEFENCES WORK YARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co have received instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., at the Bombay Defences Work Yard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of machinery, tools, and plants, and old materials, consisting of mill gag and punch duplex machines, degstones of sorts, hoops, mast iron of sizes, iron rings for whale-boats, pickaxes, crowbars, mason's pinch bars, bills and hatchets, chisels, steam and carpenter planes, hammers, hoes, scotches, scrap iron, wood, cane baskets, shovels, &c.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, by order of the Commissary of Ordnance—

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

4 cases containg 93 bottles "Barsac."

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built buggy.
One office shigram.
One second hand glass fronted brougham.
One dog-cart with gray Arab horse and harness,
One black horse, 6 years old, 14 hands, sound.
One Dog-cart with gray pony and harness complete.
One excellent young Surat milk cow with female cow.
One milch buffalo.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and walnutwood household furniture, best plated ware by Mappin, rich glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by "Stelzman," a bagatelle table complete with balls, cues, &c., a large quantity of first class photographic apparatus, lenses, by Ross and Dallmeyer, cameras, tents, chemicals and other requisite, two double-barrell breech-loading gun, a gray Arab horse, a bay Persian horse, a collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 21, Chinchpogli Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and walnutwood household furniture, piano, bagatelle table, horses, plants, &c., the property of Captain Elton, the same comprises rich glasswares, handsome dinner, desert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 side-dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, Elton, tea set, butter pot, bread basket, biscuit box, best plated spoons and forks by "Mappin and Webb," piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," 2 double-barrel B. L. guns, wines, &c., handsome seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, mallet pattern dining room arm and without arm chairs, dumb waiter corner cupboards, handsome French polished circular, pier, card, and writing tables, easy folding, long, pendulum, and drawing room chairs, bronze three light lamps, a mahogany cottage piano by "Stelzman and Co.," a handsome bagatelle table complete by "Mcllvanna," centre ottoman, conversation sofas, tete-a-tete and reclining couches, chiffoniers, drawing room carpet, very rich China and table ornaments, first-rate chromograph and cromolithographs, brass four post bedsteads, carved double cots, clothes presses, mahogany chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large quantity of first class photographic kit, a collection of plants in tubs, and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Grey Arab horse.
1 Bay Persian do.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1878.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Valuable landed properties, for sale by Public Auction, (by order of Bomanjee Eduljee Cooper the mortgagee) on account, and at the risk of the late Memon Hajee Tyeb Ishack, the mortgagor.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and under and by virtue of Power of Sale, reserved to him by (2). Deeds of Mortgage, bearing the date 15th September 1870 and 8th November 1873 respectively.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties.

LOT No. 1.

A timber warehouse, at Walpacady Road, near Nowrojee Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of June 1878, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or timber warehouse, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Walpacady Road, in the sub-district of Mandavie, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, containing by admeasurement (250) square yards, or there abouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Woosman Sullaman, on the west by the property partly of Khadiabhie, widow, and partly of Hasson Mahomed and others, on the north by Walpacady Road, and on the south by Nowrojee Hill Road.

LOT No. 2.

All that property at Memonwada Street, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July 1878, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Memonwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandavie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under 92 and 93, containing by admeasurement (155 6/9) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by, a sweepers passage, on the west, by Memonwada Street, on the north, by the property of Mamon Yullee Mahomed Habeeb, and on the south, by the property of Memon Abba Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 15th June 1878. Auctioneer.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome and rare black pearl, most perfect shape and color, set in ring with 12 brilliants, the property of an Officer. For price and particulars apply to the undersigned at his shop, next to the Government Book Depot, on the Kalbadevi Road.

A first-rate Jubbulpore-built single-poled tent with double wall, saiban purda checks and carpet with double-poled rowtee, necessary complete with gunny bag, nearly new, in excellent order, the property of the Officers Mess, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Foreign Service. For price and further particulars apply to the undersigned at the said shop.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at Marine Lines, the handsome and elegant household furniture, &c., the property of Major Birch, H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I., proceeded to Malta. Field Force, comprising of dining, drawing, bed and dressing-room furniture, an eight day clock by Barrands, of London, one large English carpet, lamps nearly new, China matting, a small collection of choice plants in large and small pots, &c.

ALSO,

A second hand single poled Tent with Rowtee, property of another Officer.

The above will be on view from MONDAY, the 17th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPEAN, Capt. SIBTHORPE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. European.

Bombay, 14th June 1878.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PAYBEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Bell Lane, opposit to the Roman Catholic Chapelin the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED 1867,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
and
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.
(WITH AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, AND PORTSMOUTH.)

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.

PARCELS taken by weight as under to London,
Not exceeding 3 lb. at 7 as. per lb.
Over 3 lbs. and „ 6 „ „ 6 „ „
„ 6 „ „ 12 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 4 „ „

To any other part of England, So as to deliver free at address, a small additional charge will be made.

CASES taken by measurement (irrespective of weight) to port of landing in England at Rs. 1-8 per cubic foot, all shipping charges included.

Shipments of 1 ton and upwards at cargo rates. Minimum charge on cases is Rs. 5. Prepayment of charges is optional, but when recovered at destination, one-fourth is added.

INSURANCE effected at moderate rates.

PASSAGES secured (free of charge) and Baggage shipped or landed.

Our London Office conducts their business on similarly moderate terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

MOIR'S SOUPS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JELLIES IN TINS.
MOIR'S MARMALADE IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S BOTTLED FRUITS.
MOIR'S PEARL BARLEY IN TINS.
MOIR'S KIPPERED HERRINGS IN TINS
MOIR'S FINDON HADDOCKS IN TINS.
MOIR'S OATMEAL IN TINS.
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE IN TINS.
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS IN TINS.
MOIR'S ESS. OF ANCHOVIES IN BOTTLES.
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES IN BOTTLES.

JOHN MOIR & SON, GLASSHOUSE FIELDS.
BROOK STREET, London, E. and at Aberdeen.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

TREACHER'S SEA SALTS,
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.
Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of*
PURE NATURAL SEA WATER,
and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Rs. 1-4	1-8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BRAND & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,
CONSIST OF
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essence is not cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and rivalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—BOARD and LODGING during Monsoon, Rs. 60 per head, For Families, arrangements can be made with the Proprietor.

MARINE LINES.—Share of a large, airy Bungalow, with Coach-house, Stables, &c. TO BE LET. Apply to "M.," *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Upper-Storied QUARTERS in the compound of the Bungalow near the Grant Road Station, lately occupied by W. E. GORDON, Esq. Rent Rs. 40.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

FOR SALE, a semi-grand PIANO by BROADWOOD, brought out new from England a little over a year ago. Price Rupees 650. Apply to A. T. D., Chicalda, Berar.

PRIME MESS PORK for SALE. Apply to Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubashes, Victoria Building, near Messrs. Graham & Co. To be sold at moderate price.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot, Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette*.

BROADWOOD & SON'S IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE FOR SALE at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, a splendid instrument, quite new, made expressly for India, selected and imported by Mr. Bromley.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Swiss Milk Copenhagen Butter, Chopped Loaf Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort,

SPARKLING AVALON,

FROM THE DEVON VINTAGE CO.

MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE APPLE PRECISELY AS CHAMPAGNE IS MADE FROM THE MUST OF THE GRAPE.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have the honour to bring before the public of India, the above exquisite, pure, and refreshing Sparkling Wine, the merits of which need only be tested to be richly appreciated. As introducers of the article, we take pleasure in giving a short sketch of its character and merits.

SPARKLING AVALON is the invaluable result of a DISCOVERY ARRIVED AT AFTER PROLONGED AND COSTLY INVESTIGATION under which all the fine natural merits of one of the finest fruits in the world are brought to perfection.

It is subsequently treated through all its stages precisely as the finest Champagnes of EPERNAY and RHEIMS, and to effect this, skilled FRENCH CELLARERS are employed in its production.

It is perfectly pure, of a delicate amber in colour, exhilarating in a just degree, and is distinguished by brilliancy, good body, fine bouquet, and all the best merits of a FINE SPARKLING WINE.

Like Champagnes and Moselles, it will continue to improve, though kept for years, and its discovery at once meets a long-felt want, in supplying a fine NATURAL SPARKLING WINE, acceptable alike to the palate of the Connoisseur, to the taste of the robust in health, or of the most delicate invalid, and to the wants of every European in India or other hot climates.

Quarts per dozen, Cash.....Rs. 18
Pints „ do. do. .....Rs. 10

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

FOR

THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
White Rubber Coats (thin and light)	13	8			
White Rubber Leggings	4	8	or Rs. 20 the suit.		
White Rubber Cap	3	8			
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick, suitable for Rough Wear	17	8			
Ditto Leggings	5	8	or Rs. 25-8 the suit.		
Ditto Storm Cap	3	8			
INVERNESS CAPES.					
White Rubber Capes (thin and light)	20	0			
White Rubber Leggings	4	8	or Rs. 26-8 the suit.		
White Rubber Storm Cap	3	8			
Extra quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	25	8			
Ditto Leggings	5	8	or Rs. 33 the suit.		
Ditto Cap	3	8			

Any of the above sold separately.

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick 30 0

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH (Black and Green) extra thick for Sepoys and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers, 4 feet wide..per yd. 2 0

LADIES' GOLOSHES .....per pair 3 0

GENTLEMEN'S GOLOSHES..... „ 3 0

Thick Double Twilled Waterproof Sheeting in plain drab, also in drab and check (drab one side, check the other), 60 inches wide .....per yd. 6 8

In Sheets, 7½ feet long, with Eyelets.... 25 0

Black Oil-Silk for covers of Forage Caps, &c. .....per yd. 5 8

UMBRELLAS.

Black Alpaca (steel ribs) ...Rs. 4-8 and 5 8

Twilled Silk in Black, Brown, and Green (steel ribs) .....Rs. 8 to 25 0

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers. Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	„ 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	„ 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 30	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	„ 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 35	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	„ 30	do. do. Vest	„ 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	„ 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	„ 12
Do. do. Extra quality	„ 15	Drab do. do. do.	„ 12
Bedford Cord Riding, Trousers or Breeches	„ 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs.	48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs.	8
Coloured French Cambric	„ „	48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to	14
Oxford Cloth	„ „

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, 14TH JUNE 1878.

The political telegrams received to-day have had no official effect in mercantile circles, the disposition being to await the final result of the Congress before entering on operations either way. This line of policy is not difficult to adopt at present, as the rain last night, although it may not be the actual break of the monsoon, is practically so, as far as fresh business is concerned, and under any circumstances there would be very little disposition to push trade in exports.

Reuter's commercial telegrams of yesterday's date report an advance of ¼ in French Rentes, but a decline of ¼ in Consols. This latter movement may possibly be from a less confident feeling regarding politics, but may also arise from the unfavourable crop prospects in England. To this cause is evidently due the increased strength in Seeds, which, according to Reuter's quotations, are 3d. per quarter higher in Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed and 6d. in Bombay Rapseed. Wheat also is better, No. 2 Club to arrive, via Canal, being quoted 6d. per quarter higher. In the London General Produce Markets there is no change either way.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is still closed, advantage having been evidently taken of the strike to make the Whitsuntide holidays longer than usual. Cotton in Liverpool, however, continues to show increased strength, the statistical position being evidently sufficient to override the reduced consumption. Yesterday's market closed with a fair demand, Surats showing a hardening tendency. The day's sales were estimated at 14,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats, and spot prices gave an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, G. F. Ginned Broach, G. F. Hinganghaut, G. F. Westerns, and G. F. Tinnevelly. G. F. Compta was quoted ¼d. per lb. lower, but this is evidently a mistake. To arrive the demand, we learn from private sources, continues good, and Reuter quotes F. G. F. Omra, with the G. F. clause, May-June shipment, via Cape, at 5 9-16d., and G. F. Westerns, May to July shipment, via Cape, at 5¾d. per lb.

From New York yesterday's telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 11¼ cents. per lb., but September shipment has declined 1-16 cent. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts.....	1,000	600	800
Six days' do	9,000	8,100	6,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,173,000	3,898,300	4,037,200

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the Reserve of £300,000, in Bullion of £500,000, and a decrease in Discounts of £400,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 37½ to 39¾ per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months' Bank Bill is still quoted at 2½ per cent.

Bar Silver remains at 53⅜d. to ½ per oz., and this, notwithstanding a fair demand for the East, yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton bringing £50,000 for Bombay, £10,000 for Calcutta and £80,000 for Galle, in addition to which it is reported that £250,000 have been shipped for China. In the face of purchases to this extent, the fact of prices being unmoved is undoubtedly a weak feature, but the days of the Silver scare are evidently over, and Silver now will only give way in value under very adverse news from this side.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet, with very little doing, and rates are unaltered throughout. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 25-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,

On Calcutta, business has been done to-day at 1-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight, the quotation remains almost nominal at ¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues weak, with sellers but few buyers, except of very small amounts. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and a- half, Rs. 104.

In the Share Market transactions have not been numerous, but the market on the whole is fairly steady. Banks are unaltered, as also are Press Companies, and in Land shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Companies have not fluctuated very materially. A decline of Rs. 5 is quoted in Broach Mills and Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Khutao Mucconjee, but there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Oriental and Rs. 10 in Nicol Manufacturing Co. and Nursey. G. I. P. Railway Stock has advanced Rs. 3 per £20.

The Cotton Market is very firm, and in some cases sellers are asking higher figures, but prices are already at such a high level as compared with Liverpool currencies that business is restricted. The estimated stocks of Cotton warehoused for the monsoon show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1878	1877	1876
Omra, Barsee, &c.....	19,000	18,000	16,000
Dholleras, &c.....	14,000	26,000	20,000
Compta, Vingorla & G. Dharwar	12,000	3,000	10,500
Veraval, Cutch, Joria, &c.	2,000	4,000	2,500
Ginned Broach	1,000	1,500	4,000
Sundries	2,000	2,500	3,000
	50,000	55,000	50,000

In Seeds there is no special change. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 6 11, Rapeseed firm at Rs. 7-12 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

Freights continue very dull. By steamer for Liverpool 17s. 6d. per ton is the rate, but if any of the numerous disengaged steamers now in harbour took the berth, a decline would be a certainty. By sailing ship for Liverpool we quote 1ös. by wooden and 17s. 6d. by iron ships, the large ship Stockbridge having been fixed yesterday at the latter rate, with concessions. For Trieste and Venice we quote by steamer 30s., and for Naples and Genoa 25s. per ton, payable here.

In Piece Goods there is no movement of any kind to notice. Sellers are firm, but until we have a fair break of the monsoon, buyers will be slow to do business.

Coals continue dull, and there has been no new business done to arrive. The balance of the cargo of Longrigg per Lorenzo now in harbour is reported sold at Rs. 17 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	5 p. ct	726‡
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	880
Nationa' Bank of India.	37,328	£25	£12-10	6 dc.	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,048	2,000	all	20 p.c	805
Prove Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	8,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	725
Alexandra S. and W. Co..	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,900 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	85
Ahownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay Limited	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,025
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s	220
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s	70
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	800
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	979
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	640
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	1,000	all	35 p.s*	840
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260 xd.
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,160
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	375	1,000	all	38 p.s.	972
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	840
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	940
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	825
K. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	840
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras C. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	57
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	32p.s*	915
Manockjee Petit's.....	1,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,305
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,215
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	900
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..	650
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	755
Prince of Wales Spinning	660	1,250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	940 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning ..	950	1,000	all	75 p.s.	745
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	1874 p.s	1,880
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Lending and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,158	300	150	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co..	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.	605 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th June 1878.

Open 1,268¾ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	90,337	0	0
Merchandize	4,90,401	0	0
Telegraph	807	0	0
Total Rs.....	5,00,545	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,263¾ miles ..... Total Rs..... 5,69,623 15 2

Decrease..... 69,078 15 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. City of Baltimore, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 18th May, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. and Miss Wood, Mr. Platt.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain C. D. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Watson, Mr. Byramjee Curseljee, Mr. J. R. Bockhand, and 26 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. G. Camlay, R. N., Lieut. Giles, Mr. C. Rosario, and 38 deck passengers.

The s.s. European, 1,774 tons, Captain C. A. Sibthorpe, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Liverpool, 16th May, with the following passengers :—Mr. Metcalfe, and 8 others. The European brought the following cargo :—10 cases acid, 204 casks fireclay, 2 cases wire, 462 tons coals, 32 cases wine, 700 cases tinplates, 27 packages earthenware, 1 cask glassware, 406 ironplates, 49 cases varnish, 19 bales canvas, 44 packages porter, 13 packages paint, 4 packages lamps, 100 barrels sulphur, 10 drums linseed oil, 13,700 bars and 11,393 bundles iron, 403 packages piecegoods, 88 bales twist, 7 cases safe, 675 kegs nails, casks raein, 10 kegs redlead, 2,381 bundles iron hoops, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Coconada(s).....	Morris	Bussorah, May 29.
	European (s)	Sibthorpe.....	Liverpool, May 16.
14	City of Baltimore(s).	Collins	Liverpool, May 29.
	Chanda (s)	Calcutta	Calcutta, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Zodiac	Allely.....	Bremerhaven.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot.....	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tanjore, to Australia.
Steamer Algitta, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
10 Ethiopia (s).....Henderson ...Bombay, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.—Ship Kenyon.

PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers per s s Mirzapore, which sailed from Calcutta on Tuesday :—For Madras—Major Strutt, Mr F. George, and Mr F L V Carrel. For Aden—Mr J W S Clarke. For Bombay—Mr R B Pringle. For Venice—Rev L DeCoute and Hon'ble H L Dampier. For Southampton—Capt J H Ellis, Mr and Mrs H Stobart and child, Mr J C Murray, and Mrs Mackenzie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
11 Busheer (s)..... ..... Rangoon & N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

June.
11 Newcastle .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—20 cases portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Bellona s—23 casks alum, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Rydall Hall s—1,020 bundles sheet iron, Damoder Pragjee ; 789 bundles steel hoops, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 5 boxes tinned plates and 3 cases rice bowls, Hassamally Lalimeya.

FROM LONDON.

Craigforth s—15 bottles quick silver, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Jeanie Douglas—145 casks whiting, Byramjee Shapoojee ; 20 casks whiting and 2 casks paint, Abdoolhoosein Tyabjee ; 20 casks fire clay, Ebram Peerkhan ; 50 casks yellow ochre and 2 casks paint, Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.
Battle Abbey—20 casks whiting, Mamedally Lookmanjee.
Stockbridge—236 cases window glass, Hassumally Lookmanjee.
Glatatea s—150 cases copper sheets, W Nicol and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Zeal s—480 boxes tinplates, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—60 cwts bones, Kadurbhoy Momunjee ; 450 cwts linseed and 487¼ cwts rapeseed, Nuppoo Nensee.
Rajpoot—110 bales cotton waste, Tookersee Jewraj ; 100 bales cotton, Cursondas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 63 bales cotton, Anundjee Wamonjee ; 165 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Lackmon, Luckmidas ; 42 bales wool, Govindjee Madwjee.
Rydall Hall s—1,199 cwts pepper, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 2,000 bags rice, Nursee Keeswjee and Co ; 80 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 88 cwts pepper, Peerbhoy Huckimjee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 80 bales hemp, Khimjee Luckmadass and Co ; 126 cwts cloves, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior—4¢ cwts E teeth, Lalcobhoy Lillachund.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolias,—20 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Professor Mohn—500 cwts pepper, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolias,—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Algithas—137 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·686
Temperature of the Air.....	88·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·4
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	92·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a. m....	84·6
General Direction of wind .....W, WNW, W, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	269
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
year	0·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th June.	0·08

HIGH COURT—June 15.

(Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Truro S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green. Part heard.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmallee Withuldas and another vs Hurjeevan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer L Muljee and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Keeswjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambalal vs Tatia Ayleje—Nanu and H.

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

(Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwady Pacha Tega vs Memon Ebrahim Oosman—Bhaishunker N. Part heard.
128-78—In person—Posha Gowar M and others vs Mahadoo Naug M—Prescot and W.
174-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurjeewandass Nanjee vs Khoosal Nanjee and another—Ardaseer and H.
21-77—M H Khan—Chabildass Vallabdass vs Lalbhoy Vullubbhai and others—Fletcher and S.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Haridass Waljee vs Dwarkawahoo Shamrao P.
689-77—Mr Turner—Sudanund Shricurustnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 13.

Reid, Col, R A, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—June 14.

Temple, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Smyth, Capt, R A, on sick leave, to England.
Martelli, Surg, on sick leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Royal Cavalry—Lieut Col H Melvill, 2nd in Command, 19th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Commandant, vice Colonel F C J Brownlow, deceased.

7th Hussars—Lieut E G Barrow, supernumerary on the establishment of the 19th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

30th N I—Lieut F M Drury, 3rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

63rd Foot—Captain Ryan to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot—Lieut Lyle to hills north of Dehra, from 29th May to 15th October, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major E B Kelly, R A, to Naini Tal, from 23rd May to 30th Sept. on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major A J Dale, M B, to remain at Simla, from 30th May to 15th October, on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 15th, 4h. 42·3m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	15 3rd Summer Embr day	5 24	6 36	{ 11 58 m { 11 28 a	5 6 m 5 52 a
Sun.	16 Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 36	{ 0 31 m {	5 47 m 6 36 a
Mon.	17	5 24	6 37	{ 0 11 m { 1 9 a	6 38 m 7 16 a
Tues.	18 English Mail expected.	5 25	6 37	{ 0 57 m { 1 44 a	7 7 m 7 58 a
Wed	19	5 25	6 37	{ 1 40 m { 2 26 a	7 47 m 8 41 a
Th.	20 Corpus Christy.	5 25	6 37	{ 2 30 m { 2 59 a	8 29 m 8 21 a
Fri.	21	5 25	6 38	{ 3 14 m { 3 36 a	9 11 m 10 4 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

EDMONDS—June 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. E. Edmonds, Esq., of a daughter.
HUGHES—June 13th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. J. Hughes, Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
MURIEL—June 11th, at Lucknow, the wife of Colonel George William Muriel, 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROMFIELD—TYRWHITT—June 12th, at St. John's Church, Naini Tal, Francis W. Bromfield, H. M.'s 2-2nd Regiment, to Minnie, C. E., daughter of Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, R. S. C.
HEMMING—MAUDE—June 6th, at Christ's Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. W F Armstrong, B. A., Frederick Wilson Hemming, Lieut 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to Ada Cecil, eldest daughter of Major-General F F Maude, V. C. and C. B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi Division.

DEATHS.

THOMAS—June 14th, at 149, Broach Candy Road, Girgaum, Jane, the wife of Mr. Lawrence Thomas, Public Works Department (Railway.) Funeral will take place this evening at 4 p. m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
ALEXANDER—June 2nd, at Pachecoherra, Cachar, Charles A. Alexander, late Manager, Koyah Tea Estate, Cachar.
HUDSON—June 8th, at Asampurh, Adeline, dearly beloved wife of the late Edward W Hudson, Indigo Planter of Bengal, aged 73 years.
HARRIS—June 12th, at Berhampore, Ganjam, Mrs. T. D. Harris, of confluent small-pox.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

Sir Richard Temple's Minute on Forest Conservancy in the Deccan is a remarkably skilful statement of the conclusions which may certainly be drawn from the voluminous letters and pamphlets that have been written by experts during the last two years on the denudation of the country and the uses of trees and vegetation. Sir Richard carefully avoids dealing with the vexed question as to the actual worth in any locality of plantations which attract and distil moisture in promoting the fertility of the surrounding land. Still less does he venture to lay down, as some enthusiasts would have had him do, arbitrary rules binding each cultivator to provide a certain number of trees, planted at fixed intervals, in every field, in order to supply a due amount of nourishment to the crops even when the rainfall is deficient. The exact influence of the various kinds of trees on agriculture is in itself a science of which even the rudiments seem yet to be hardly understood; and the Governor of Bombay shows his good sense in refusing to take out of the ryot's hands the responsibility of the proper cultivation of the land. Well-meant interference with regard to the planting of trees round the boundaries of fields might, in the present state of our knowledge of such matters, do much mischief instead of being productive of good. Sir Richard Temple also enters a prudent protest against the designs of some eager reformers who would seize large areas of land in various parts of the country which have been disforested, and cause them to be replanted. He judiciously observes that the clearing away of the forests has been, in many instances, the result of the continually increasing pressure of a growing population on the culturable land, and that many pieces of land which it might be desirable to see under forest "have been awarded to the "villagers under a land revenue settlement "which must be preserved inviolate," so that they "can be acquired only by purchase "under the law, or by exchange, or by "special arrangement." This strict respect for private rights sets the cultivated land of the Deccan, which is let on thirty years' leases, beyond the reach of the Forest Department; but Sir Richard Temple points out that much work remains to be done in ground still untilled and belonging to the State, and which the Forest Department, aided by the Collectors of districts, may advantageously take under its special charge, with a view to the improvement of the vegetation. Sir Richard Temple directs attention prominently to "the watershed line of the "Sahyadri range, commonly known as the "Western Ghauts, and to the top ridges and "upper slopes of the cross ranges of hills which "branch off eastwards from the main "range of the Sahyadri." Sir Richard seems to have taken advantage of his sojourn at Mahableshwur to make himself familiar with the natural features of the adjacent country; and, combining this most recent information with his previous knowledge of other sections of the Sahyadri range, he presents us in his Minute with a most interesting topographical description of the uppermost region along the line of the Ghats on its eastern slope, which is commonly known as the "Ghat Matha." Over this region, which extends from the frontier of Kolhapore in the south to Pimpulneir in the north, and which includes the reserved forests of the State, considerable tracts of pasture land, and the sources of all the great rivers, which, issuing from the watershed of the Ghats, traverse the wide plains of the Deccan in an easterly direction till they fall into the Bay of Bengal, the Governor of Bombay proposes that the Collectors of districts and the officers of the Forest Department should exercise the strictest supervision, not only for the sake of maintaining in good condition and extending those valuable forests which are an important source of national wealth, but chiefly in order to keep constantly replenished from season to season the rivers which form the main water supply of the Deccan. With regard to "the "springs, sources, and head waters" of these rivers, Sir Richard says that springs are everywhere "traceable" near the ridges of the mountains on the Ghat line; that, "if the "surrounding vegetation is wholly preserved, "the spring sends forth running water; if the "jungle is imperfectly preserved, the water only "oozes or trickles out; if the jungle is almost "destroyed, the spring is found almost dry. "The same circumstances affect similarly the "head waters of the rivers." Instructions are, therefore, given for making judicious arrangements with the Bhils who have rights of pasturage and cultivation in this region to go elsewhere, so that the jungle which provides the required amount of vegetation may be carefully preserved. The cross ranges of hills in the Deccan, being more easily accessible from the plains, have been more completely stripped than the Ghats of trees and verdure; and, as tributary streams having their sources in these hills flow, through districts which they are intended by nature to fertilize, to swell the volume of the main Deccan rivers, the re-clothing of the hills with forests should also have a beneficial effect on the productiveness of the Deccan. Sir Richard Temple gives precise and careful instructions on this "head; and his Minute appears to us to be altogether deserving of great praise, since it makes most useful suggestions regarding Forest conservancy in the Deccan without over-stepping the limits of actual experience and knowledge as to the influence of vegetation in modifying climate and agriculture.

We have to thank the Government of Bombay for the prompt consideration it has given to proposals recently laid before it by the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for effecting certain alterations in the hours of departure of the mail trains from Bombay, with the view of ensuring an earlier up-country delivery of the Bombay daily newspapers. The nature of these proposals is accurately stated in the Government Resolution which we publish elsewhere, and while, if carried out, they would be of some advantage to us, they will at the same time, we think, be admitted to be reasonable in themselves and not likely to be injurious to the public interests. The present arrangements for the departure of the inland mails from Bombay might almost be supposed to have been ingeniously devised by some malicious spirit in the Post Office for the purpose of putting every possible obstruction in the way of an extension of the circulation of morning papers published in this city. In the fair season, the only trains that leave Bombay in the morning are slow trains, by which we can post for stations as far only as Nandgaum on the Calcutta line, Poona on the Madras line, and Surat on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and which carry the mails at such a leisurely pace that a newspaper posted here at 7 a. m. cannot be delivered in Poona, for instance, 120 miles off, till 7 p. m., and often not till a much later hour. For all stations beyond the limits already referred to, we have to post papers either by the 2-30 p.m. fast mail to Madras, the 6 p.m. mail to Calcutta, or the 9 p.m. mail to Ahmedabad. Practically, therefore, except for stations in the vicinity of Bombay, newspapers are kept back 8, 12, or 15 hours after the time of publication, before the Post Office will take charge of them and despatch them to their destination. The delay would not matter so much, if the mail trains all started nearly at the same hour, instead of leaving at various times from 2-30 to 9 p.m., and if their departure were put off till so late an hour at night, say 11 p.m., that the Bombay papers could publish a dawk edition, after the fashion common in other parts of India, containing all the news of the day, and being almost identical, except as regards any late telegrams and leading articles, with the edition published the next morning for town subscribers. But we cannot afford to make up three or four different editions of the paper every day to suit the various mails, and even the latest hour at which a mail train now leaves Bombay, 9 p. m. Madras, or 8-30 Bombay time, is not late enough to allow time for the putting together and printing of the day's news and literary articles. We have therefore been compelled simply to print extras for each post, which are enclosed with the morning paper, and give the telegrams and other information of importance in snippets; and this is, we need hardly say, a most unsatisfactory arrangement for both the newspaper proprietor and his subscribers.

Now, we may be allowed to state that, in spite of these obstacles, which are all the more serious because the enterprising proprietor of the *Pioneer*, having the ear of the Postmaster General, gets fast trains to carry off his paper in all directions as soon as it is published, the circulation of the *Bombay Gazette* has nearly doubled itself within the last five years, chiefly by means of accessions to the strength of the up-country subscription list. If, then, we got fair play from the Post Office and had the checks of which we complain on the expansion of our up-country circulation removed, and if simultaneously the Government of India could at last make up its mind to let the Indian Press have the use of the telegraphic wires to England by sanctioning a reasonable tariff instead of the prohibitory charges which are now maintained, it is not impossible that in the course of a few years we might count our subscribers by the ten thousand, and be in a position to make the Indian public virtually independent, as regards the supply of all kinds of news, of the English newspapers. In furtherance of this ambition, we proposed to the Bombay Government to arrange so that the mail trains might leave Bombay either very late at night or early in the morning. The Government, we are glad to observe, has sanctioned the first part of our programme by requesting the G. I. P. Railway authorities to put on a fast instead of a slow train to Poona in the morning, so that after the 1st proximo Bombay papers will be delivered in the capital of the Deccan by about 3 p. m. This is something gained. The Guzerat mail starts during the monsoon months in the morning, and the expectation is held out that this suitable arrangement may be continued throughout the year. We do not suppose that the time for the departure of the Madras mail can be changed, as the 2-30 p.m. train is the most convenient one in the day for passengers; and we therefore did not ask for any alteration so far as that mail is concerned. There remains the mail on the North-East Line, which is the most important of all, because on this line the Bombay papers are, as we have already explained, exposed to serious competition. The consent of the Government of India is required to any change in the hour of departure of the Calcutta and Upper India mails, and we have already brought the matter to the notice of that Government. We believe our suggestion to make the mail start at 11 p. m. (or 10-30 Bombay time) will be generally approved, because passengers like to dine before setting out on a long railway journey, and the present time of departure, 5-30 Bombay time, is most inconvenient not only for travellers, but for the posting of letters, the post closing before business hours are fairly over. It would, we think, be accepted as a much better arrangement by mercantile men in Bombay if they were allowed time to write their letters after the business of the day was over. The only objection we can think of as likely to be made to the change is that it would keep Calcutta merchants from getting their Bombay letters till about 11 o'clock in the morning. But this hour should suit them very well. It is about the hour that the Calcutta mail is now delivered in Bombay, and the correspondence between the two cities is not of such overwhelming importance—all large business transactions being now managed by telegraph—that the delay of an hour or two is of any consequence, especially as the correspondence would be of a later date. Moreover, the Calcutta merchants would be compensated for any delay in their letters by getting their papers really *twenty-four* hours earlier than at present. Thus, if we could have posted a dawk edition of this morning's paper last night, containing all yesterday's commercial news, readers in Calcutta would get the paper next Monday, instead of, as in present circumstances, only next Tuesday morning. We hope, therefore, that no opposition will be made to this part of our programme, and that it will receive the favourable consideration of the Viceroy in Council.

Another matter we should like to bring to notice is the suggested abandonment of the Overland postal line to Kurrachee. The rumour that this line will be done away with from the 1st proximo is incredible, because the reasons for making so momentous a change have never yet been published, nor has the opinion of the mercantile community of Bombay been asked about the matter. We prefer to believe, therefore, that it has been determined to continue the line for the present; and we hope that, if the question of its utility be again raised, the fact that its abolition would destroy the circulation of the Bombay daily papers in the Province of Sind will be taken into account. We do not say that the line should be maintained solely for the convenience of these newspapers; but their interests form an element of the case that deserves some consideration.

For the last few days the heat in Bombay has been sufficient to rouse the maledictions of a hundred Hamlets. Day opened his grey eye upon our fevered citizens and found them limp and unrefreshed, and when he closed it at night, and took his departure over the edge of the horizon in company with the sun, he left them in the same condition, languidly using handkerchiefs and praying for the rains. The most oppressive nights experienced in Bombay are those still, "dank" nights which sit like a wet pace upon everybody—not a leaf stirs in the compound, the fiery gold mohur is equally quiet with the more modest trees around it, there is a hideous monotony in the shrill vibrations of the cicada, and the weather altogether seems as if it were a spent blast from the glowing mouth of the Inferno. O for the rains! cries the languid victim; and the response from his neighbour in the long chair opposite is a similar prayer, and then a furious shout to the menial to bring forth the brandy-and-soda, with plenty of ice. If that ice were forgotten the life of the menial would not be worth ten minutes' purchase—such, we assure the Native Press, is the innate ferocity of a limp and sodden Englishman, boiling slowly to death in the ante-monsoon days and nights

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPENING OF THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JUNE 13.

The European Congress was opened this afternoon at 2 p. m. The procedure was purely of a formal nature, and the first working sitting will take place on the 17th instant. The Plenipotentiaries will utilize the interval in preliminary negotiations in order to facilitate a settlement. Austria insists on the federation of Servia and Montenegro under the auspices of Austria, or the conclusion of a military convention.

BANQUET TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

At a grand banquet given this evening in honour of the Plenipotentiaries, Prince Frederick William, in proposing the toast, in his father's name, of the Sovereigns represented said, that he sincerely trusted that Congress would arrive at an *entente* as the best pledge of universal peace.

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries have arrived here.

THE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Colonel Stanley, War Minister, replying to a question said, that the number of European reinforcements for service in India was carefully considered in 1870, and Government had no intention to alter it.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said, that the Chefoo Convention had been ratified, but that a difficulty had arisen with respect to certain clauses, which the British Government hoped soon to surmount. He trusted the convention would be speedily executed, as he believed it would be an advantage to British trade and do great good.

ACTING FOREIGN SECRETARY.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, will represent Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister during the absence of the latter at Berlin.

RUMOURED APPROACHING DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved in the autumn.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

There are signs that the strike in Lancashire is collapsing, as many of the operatives are resuming work at the 10 per cent. reduction.

RESIGNATION OF THE BELGIAN MINISTRY.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 13.

The Belgian elections have resulted in the signal defeat of the Catholic party, and the Ministry has resigned.

HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 13.

The Empress of Russia, who was very ill with fever, is now better.

LONDON, JUNE 13, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a fair demand. Sursts hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112¾
Bar Silver	53⅝ to ½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	Inc. £300,000
Bills Discounted	Dec. £400,000
Bullion	Inc. £500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39¼ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

The following is from Hongkong :—Manilla Mail postponed till 2 p. m. to-morrow, Saturday.

GALLE, JUNE 14, 3-45 P. M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 14.

CANNANORE, 5-53 p.m.—Weather incessant rain; wind SW. ; thermometer max 81 ; min. 74 ; W. B. 77 ; barometer 29-74. Rain 6 inches 93 cents.

CANARA, 8.2 p.m.—Weather overcast and wet ; wind WSW. 3 ; thermometer 80-8 ; barometer 29-798. Fall of rain 1 inch 29 cents.

MANGALORE, —Weather rainy ; wind SW. Fall of rain 5 inches 33 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind W. strong thermometer 86 ; barometer 29-94.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy ; wind S.W. light ; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 78 cents.

THE interest evinced by the native public of Surat in the proceedings of the case against the two natives of Surat and others continues undiminished. Large numbers flock to the court from different parts of the city ; but only a portion of them find admittance, while the rest are content to stand in a burning sun in the verandas and on the ramparts of the Surat Castle, where the court is held. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Lely, the special magistrate, the proceedings were not continued on Wednesday last, but were adjourned until the following day.

THE Report of the Health Officer of Bombay for 1877, which records a death-rate of fifty-two a thousand of the population for that year, has stirred up the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council to a sense of their responsibilities. They have at last come to the conclusion (which, we should think, must be patent to the most transient visitor who takes the trouble to look about him,) that there is not sufficient poorhouse or hospital accommodation in Bombay, and have resolved to spend fifteen thousand rupees on the establishment of a temporary hospital, to serve until the improved water supply and the new drainage scheme shall have relieved the town in some measure from its heavy burden of preventable diseases, fostered by uncleanliness in various forms.

THE moving of the second 18-ton gun, which was left at the Falkland Road on Thursday evening, was resumed yesterday afternoon by the aid of the 15-ton steam roller and artillerymen from the Colaba depot, numbering about a hundred strong. The gun was dragged without any mishap as far as the Mahaluximee Police chowkey, where the first gun now stands. The moving of both from this point will be resumed this morning, and both will be conveyed to their destination, which is the new battery off Warden Road.

A WAR OFFICE Circular has been issued at home, which should give some satisfaction to the Sappers and the doctors of the army. In future, officers of the Engineers and Medical Corps of the Army are to have soldier servants from the ranks, instead of receiving servants' allowance.

ANOTHER terrific storm burst over Mysore last Sunday evening. About two inches of rain were gauged. All tanks in and about Mysore are nearly or quite full. Among the good results produced by the heavy rains is the destruction of locusts in the Province.

WE hear that the Government of India, on a representation made by the Press Commissioner on behalf of the Vernacular Press, has ordered that Vernacular newspapers shall henceforward be allowed to receive telegraphic messages for publication at the same rates and on the same conditions as their English contemporaries. The rules of the Telegraph Department relating to Press telegrams will consequently in future apply equally to English and to Vernacular newspapers.

THE District and Sessions Judge of Bellary has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, which reveals a heart-rending case :—"I beg to submit for the orders of Government the record in Session case No. 7 of 1878, in which I have convicted the prisoner of murder, and have passed sentence of transportation for life. The prisoner, a girl not more than seven years of age, pleaded 'guilty.' Her tale was a sad one. Want and misery were in the house, her little sister (the deceased) was at the point of death from lack of nourishment, and the mother was prostrated by fever, and had no milk to give it. Distracted by its crying, and irritated by its constant pulling at her dry breasts, the unfortunate woman suddenly put the child into the arms of the accused, and the latter by her order took it out and threw it into the well. As this story was borne out by the committing Magistrate's record, it was not necessary to go into evidence here. The act undoubtedly amounted to murder, but having regard to the circumstances under which it was committed, and the tender years of the accused, I think the case is one in which the Government may properly be asked to exercise its prerogative of mercy, and I beg to recommend the grant of a free pardon. I have requested the superintendent of the jail to simply detain the child until the pleasure of Government is known."

THE Rangoon papers record the death of the third officer of the Bushire, who was drowned under accidental circumstances. It appears the deceased was going to his ship in a sampan, and when he had got close alongside, stretched out his hand to get hold of the ladder, when he slipped and fell into the water and was drowned.

THE quantity of rum consumed in the army canteens in India during the year ending March 1878 was 134,123 gallons. In the year ending March 1876, it was 271,849 gallons. There has thus been a falling off of 137,726 in one year's consumption now-a-days, compared with that of eight years ago. This marked reduction may be attributed, very largely, to the action of the teetotal societies of the army in India. These societies in May 1878, included 10,000 soldiers.

THE local marine authorities at Calcutta having been attacked by the *Englishman* for their arrangements for the transport of the nine-inch guns to Madras, some one evidently in the Department concerned has supplied to that paper what he says are the facts of the case. He writes :—"When the order for the transport to Madras of six twelve-ton guns was received, the first reference was naturally made to the railway, and the reply received was that they had only *one truck* on the line capable of carrying 12 tons ; that it was then, I believe, near Madras, that it would take at least six weeks to two months to get the six guns to Madras, and that the cost would be Rs. 15,000. Sea transport was then considered, and the British India Steam Navigation Company offered to take the guns in a few days to Madras, and put them overside for Rs. 6,000. Time being an object, the offer was accepted, and the vessel selected was fitted at considerable expense to the Company with appliances and tackle of sufficient strength to hoist and lower the guns. It only remained for the Madras Marine authorities to devise and construct a raft of sufficient strength to receive a single gun and tow it ashore. Such is by no means impossible. Bad weather was, however, anticipated by a clause in the agreement allowing the vessel the option of taking the guns on if the state of the sea rendered the operation of lowering them dangerous to the ship. The onward transport of the guns is not likely therefore to add to the cost or delay which would have been originally incurred in sending them by rail."

HER HIGHNESS the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, G. C. S. I., wrote an administration report of her State of Bhopal for the best part of the year 1875, of which a translation has now been published. The Prince's visit is the chief matter treated of ; but there are others not quite so much exhausted. Her Highness writes of many reforms carried out. The influx of Arabs into Bhopal was checked ; the villagers were forbidden to throw their dead into the Nerbudda ; the reward for killing a tiger was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 ; some obstacles were put in the way of usurious money-lenders ; and a rule was laid down "enjoining that if children having jewels on their person be allowed to go about without proper protection, the officers of the State are empowered to confiscate the jewels." Some rules, aimed at gamblers and other immoral people, should be a warning to offenders in British India. Punishments were provided "for the offences of gambling and indulgence in intoxicating drugs, &c., and for the commission of lawless acts." Moreover, a new section was added to the Bhopal Code of Criminal Procedure providing for the dismissal of public servants who had been twice convicted of gambling or of the other offences. Her Highness also describes the new revenue settlement. This, says the Political Agent in his report for the year 1876-77, presses rather hardly on the ryots and can scarcely be maintained in times of high prices. In October 1875, a daughter was born to the Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, who is the daughter of the Ruler of Bhopal. The event was celebrated with great rejoicings, the distribution of Rs. 1,000, and of a large quantity of grain in charity, the firing of guns, and the release of prisoners. Next year, just before Her Highness the Begum started for the Delhi Assemblage, there was a still greater event, a son was born to the Sultan Jehan Begum ; for four generations there have been no sons in the House of Bhopal.

THE report that Prince Kung, Foreign Minister to the Imperial Government of China, has died is erroneous ; but he has been degraded. The degradation, however, may have been little else than a mere formality. Some little while ago, a paper was published in the *Pekin Gazette*, stating that, as the famine in China was due to the misdoings of the Government, certain members would be punished ; and the degradation of Prince Kung is now announced in consequence. He is the uncle of the child-emperor, and an important official.

THE question of extending telegraphic communication from Aden to the Cape has been revived by Colonial Secretary, who, in a recent despatch to the Governments of the Mauritius and the Cape, submits a revised proposal of Mr. Pender's. The Colonial Secretary says, "The principal features of his present proposal are a direct submarine line from Aden to Zanzibar, Mozambique and Natal, thence to be continued by land lines to Cape Town, a route about 3,500 miles in length and requiring 4,000 miles of cable ; the branch from Zanzibar to Mauritius involving an additional 1,600 miles being left for separate consideration. Mr. Pender states that the lowest price for cash at which the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company would make and lay the line within nine months of the date of the order, would be £900,000 (about £225 a mile), and that the cost of a repairing ship and equipment would be about £250,000 to the necessary first outlay. This sum of £950,000 he proposes should be raised by Government, probably involving an annual charge of £33,000 for interest. He offers that the Eastern Company who have a station at Aden, should work the line for £7,000 a year, and allow a rebate of 15 per cent. from their ordinary tariff for all messages sent over their system. The value of this rebate he estimates at £13,000 a year, and he calculates the receipts of the new main line at £33,000 at a tariff of 5s. a word from South Africa to Aden. To the cost of construction and the working expenses must be added the cost of maintenance of the repairing ship, &c., estimated by Mr. Pender at £10,000 a year, and the formation of a sinking fund for the renewal of the cable which he thinks should be at least 2 per cent., *i.e.* £19,000 a year calculating the life of a cable at 20 years." It will have been seen by our commercial correspondent's letter which we published yesterday, that Sir Bartle Frere favours the proposition of a land line, which is estimated to be vastly cheaper both in its original construction and in its maintenance.

ALTERATION OF TIME OF DESPATCHING TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1878.

From the Consulting Engineer, and Under Secretary to Government, Railway Department, dated 7th June 1878.

Submits demi-official correspondence on the subject of timing trains out of Bombay on the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, so as to ensure an earlier delivery up-country of the Bombay daily newspapers. The alterations suggested are :—

1. That the mail for Calcutta should start at 11 p. m., instead of 5-30 p. m., Bombay time, as at present.
2. That the mail for Guzerat should start at 11 p. m., instead of 9 p. m., as at present ; or—preferentially—at, say, 7 a. m. (as in the monsoon months.)
3. That there should be a fast train to Poona, leaving Bombay about 7 a. m.

As regards No. 1.—A later start would be preferred by the Post Office and the public, but the Government of India would object to the arrival of the mail at Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta being delayed to the extent proposed.

As regards No. 2.—To delay starting the mail train till 11 p. m. would throw out the train service in Northern Guzerat, and render it far less convenient than at present. Mr. Mathew is disposed to recommend an earlier rather than a later departure from Bombay. Native passengers might prefer an earlier start and earlier arrival upcountry, but this would not suit the Post Office so well. The night mail is a great convenience both to the Post Office and the travelling public.

As regards No. 3.—Mr. Barnett thinks the majority of upper class travellers prefer having a fast train at 10-30 a. m., arriving at 5-30 p. m., as at present, to one at about 7 a. m. arriving at 2 p. m. The latter would suit the Post Office and the newspapers and the residents at Poona best ; and would probably be preferred by visitors going to Poona from Bombay. All have the option, too, of travelling by the 2 p. m. fast mail, reaching Poona at 7-45 p. m. The Company might be asked to make the change, running the slow mixed train which now leaves in the early morning as the mid-day train.

RESOLUTION.

Government are of opinion that the morning mixed train from Bombay to Poona might, with advantage, be made as a passenger train, leaving Bombay about 7-30 a. m. and reaching Poona about 2-15 p. m., railway time ; a slow train being substituted for the passenger train now leaving Bombay at 11 a. m. The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should be moved to carry out this alteration from the 1st proximo.

No change can be made in the timing of the mail train from Bombay to Calcutta without the concurrence of the Government of India, as it affects the timing of mail trains on the East Indian and other railways in Northern India. There would, no doubt, be advantages in starting this train at a later hour than 5-30 p. m. so far as Bombay is concerned ; and this could be duly considered whenever any proposal is made for alteration of the Time Table ; but, under existing conditions, so late a start as 11 p. m. does not appear to be practicable.

3. The question of the best time for starting the mail train for Guzerat should be considered when the next Time Table is submitted for sanction after the monsoon. During the monsoon it will leave Bombay at 7 a. m., as already arranged.

H. F. HANCOCK, Colonel, R. E., Under Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of H. M's 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

March	Sturm	Pierke.
Valse	Improvisationen	Gung'l.
Selection	Reminiscences of	Herold.
Quadrilla	Op. Les Brigands	Offenbach.
Selection	Op. Il Barbieri	Rossini.
Galop	1st Hussars	Ziegler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following programme of music will be played by the Band of the G. I. P. Volunteers in the Victoria Gardens this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting).

Quick March	War Song	McDermot.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Waltz	Singing Bird	J. P. Clarke.
Selection, Part I	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Selection, Part II	Grand Finale	Donizetti.
Galop	Dock Durrish	P. Flynn.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Government steamer Ava has left Rangoon for Bombay, where she is to be condemned and sold.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 8th June, was 44 feet 2 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from "a poor Parsee of Bapdora," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Shaik Meah Shaik Ahmed, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee for assaulting a woman, on the prisoner's admission of the offence.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a new-born male child was found lying yesterday by the side of the road near the Null Bazaar. The body, after being examined by the Police Surgeon, was ordered to be buried.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Marwaree, named Ghella Jaychund, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Aboo Cooverjee. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Godock James, a seaman of the British ship Bates Family, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Deccan Herald* from Mahableshwur, 12th June :—"You will be glad to know that yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the rain came down here very heavily, and soon little rivulets were running in all directions. The rain continued until the trees and jungle were well washed and cleansed. The houses are leaking, but this cannot be helped. We expect more rain this afternoon. We have had no stormy weather : the rain came upon us steadily and noiselessly. Many people left the town. It is pleasanter than ever since the rain fell. There is great need of a good monsoon now, as the prices of everything are so high. The trees look so fresh and green, and the birds sing with rare sweetness."

LANGWLES.—We hear from Langwles that rain has fallen there, but not as much as can be called the beginning even of the monsoon. Our correspondent says—"It is no pleasure to us to see the monsoon coming along. It is a most miserable time to us, as we never get out of doors except to our work. We look odd figures to an outsider as we sally forth, clad in water-proof clothing and with the most wonderful boots. The rain pours in torrents almost constantly, and everything feels damp to the touch, notwithstanding the stoves we keep burning day and night."—*Deccan Herald.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 8th June 1878 was 2,55,237 maunds, and in money Rs. 82,822. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 8th June 1878.	Week ending 9th June 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 97,978	Mds 60,470	Mds37,508	..
Amount	Rs. 1,01,127	Rs. 57,426	Rs. 43,701	..
GRAIN and SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,08,295	Mds 5,22,772	..	Mds 2,77,885
Amount	Rs. 1,24,243	Rs. 2,49,703	..	Rs. 1,25,460
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 38,592	" "	..	..
Amount	Rs. 23,937	" "	..	Rs. 1,01,523
SALT				
Weight	Mds 87,494	Mds 76,998	Mds10,498	..
Amount	Rs. 41,938	Rs. 43,025	..	Rs. 1,087
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,944	Mds 3,618	..	Mds 1,674
Amount	Rs. 7,368	Rs. 10,981	..	Rs. 3,613
P. GOODS AND DYWIS—				
Weight	Mds 7,489	Mds. 14,462	..	Mds 6,973
Amount	Rs. 10,762	Rs. 27,032	..	Rs. 16,270
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,70,626	Mds 1,87,337	..	Mds 16,711
Amount	Rs. 87,585	Rs. 91,615	..	Rs. 4,030
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 6,10,418	Mds 8,65,655	..	Mds 2,55,237
Amount	Rs. 3,96,960	Rs. 4,79,782	..	Rs. 82,822

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

THE MONSOON.

THE Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, arrived here yesterday morning, occupying only 10 days 10 hours from Suez. She reports having left the monsoon behind 400 miles from Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla 7-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Sunday ; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a. m. and 6 p. m ; Monday, 7-30 p. m. Thursday, 7-30 p. m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. GWALIOR, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Sergt H Macartney, Lt Jackson, 3rd Hussars and Mr J Cripps.

For Brindisi—Mr F W Cole, Mr J R Bell and Mr E J Combey.

TRADE MARKS.

THE following is a copy of the consent decree passed by the High Court on the 13th inst. in the matter of the suit Benn, Ashley and Co. *versus* Finlay, Muir and Co., for infringement of the plaintiffs' trade marks on grey shirtings. The defendants have agreed that the marks complained of shall be painted out of any goods which remain unsold in their possession, or in the possession of any of their dealers.

TERMS OF DECREE.

1st. A decree to be passed in the terms of the 1st. 2nd, and 3rd paragraphs of the prayer of the plaint, save in so far as the same may require to be altered or added to in order to bring the same into conformity with the terms next hereinafter mentioned.

2nd. The defendants not to use the Pootlee by itself nor the B's in any form by themselves, nor the Pootlee and B's in combination with each other, nor either of them in combination with anything else on any grey goods whatever.

3rd. The defendants not to use any scroll in combination either with B's or a Pootlee, and not to use the particular scroll by itself but the plaintiffs not to raise any objection to the use of any other scroll which is not an imitation of the plaintiffs' scroll either by itself or in combination with anything other than B's or a Pootlee.

4th. The defendants to pay all plaintiffs' costs of this matter both before and after suit and between attorney and client.

THE KHOJAH MOHLA MURDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Killoo Khatoo, Banjee Heerjee, Kakhee Heman, Jaffer Kullian, Goolam Hoosein Kullian, and Hirjeebhoy Jamal, were charged, prisoner No. 1, Killoo Khatoo, with committing murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Hoseinbhoy Goolam Hoseein on the 12th instant, and the other prisoners with abetting the commission of the aforesaid offence.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Farran, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of prisoner No. 3, Kakhee Heman ; Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of prisoners Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and Mr. Ardaseer B. Kapadia on behalf of prisoner No. 2, Banjee Heerjee.

The postponement of the hearing of the case against all the prisoners being agreed upon to the 18th instant, Mr. Farran applied to his Worship to admit his client to bail on his furnishing substantial securities, stating that he had perused the dying declaration made by the deceased, upon the face of which it was apparent that his client's name was, according to his instructions, made use of at the suggestion of the relations and friends of the deceased who were present at the time. Deceased, when first questioned by your Worship, said that he could not recollect the names of the parties who, subsequent to his receiving the stabs, assaulted him with their fists. His statement made to your Worship subsequent to his signing the first declaration was accordingly a matter for consideration for this Court. Under these circumstances he could not see any objection to his client being admitted to bail on his furnishing substantial sureties.

Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Kapadia then made similar applications on behalf of their clients, urging the same grounds as were advanced by Mr. Farran.

Mr. Hearn, on being called upon by his Worship to state if he had anything to say against these applications, stated that, so far as he was instructed by the Police, there was not at present further evidence to be adduced against the defendants, and he had accordingly no objection to offer against the applications made. His Worship thereupon allowed the defendants Nos. 2 to 6 to be held to bail in their own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 3,000 each and two sureties of Rs. 1,500 each, or in lieu of sureties cash might be deposited to the aggregate amount.

The prisoner No. 1, who was undefended, was remanded to jail.

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VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

A RETURN match was shot off at the Colaba butts on Wednesday morning between representative teams of F (Mazagon) and D (Byculla) Companies of the Bombay Volunteers,—seven men aside, distances 500 and 700 yards, ten shots at each. F Company, as in the previous match, proved victorious, topping their opponents on this occasion by 26 points. The following are the scores :—

F. COMPANY.

	500 Yards.	Total.	700 Yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
Pte. W. H. Willard	2222042232	23	0220303222	16	39
" E. Williamson	4232322443	28	2034202233	20	48
" H. M. Kelly	0003343244	23	23324 2433	25	48
Color Serjt. W. J. Ross	2242233230	21	4433300122	16	37
Pte. Radeburst	4342330225	26	0202023203	12	38
" Fairbairn	3332333322	27	3234434443	34	61
Capt. T. Weir	3430332220	23	2040020314	18	41
		171		151	322
Average		24·42		21·57	46

D. COMPANY.

Sergt. Watkins	2222030427	19	2300023022	13	32
" Perrie	2242024422	24	2202203312	15	39
Pte. Robbins	4424320422	23	2423002240	17	45
" Eyres	4434323244	34	2222340043	22	56
" Stephens	4344430343	32	2002042243	19	51
" Morris	3303043020	19	4230020402	17	36
" Barratt	0320300322	15	0032330344	22	37
	171			125	296
Average	24·42			17·85	42·28

We believe that F. Company has challenged B. Company to a match on similar conditions, to be shot off this afternoon, or (weather permitting), on Monday morning.

The interesting match between the Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, to which we called attention the other day, is to be shot off at Colaba this morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

C. COMPANY'S PRIZE MATCHES.

THE firing for these matches was finished on the 8th instant. There were in all 14 matches and 19 prizes. Two matches were restricted to third class shots, one to officers, and one (the Consolation Match with three prizes) to those who had won no prize during the meeting. Ten shots were allowed to each competitor at each distance named in each match, so that the highest possible score at any one distance was 40.

The highest score at any one range was made by Private A. J. Judge, a lad of 16 years of age. He scored 33 at 400 yards by means of 5 bull's eyes, 3 centres, and 2 outers. This was one of the matches open to the whole Company. The contest was fixed for the morning of the 7th instant, but they, who were unable to fire on that morning, were allowed to fire on the following morning. Sergeant Jarvis was the only one who came near Private A. J. Judge, but between them the contest was very exciting, for at the end of the ninth shot each had scored 29. Private A. J. Judge's tenth shot, however, was a bull's eye, which raised his total to 33, whilst Sergeant Jarvis' tenth shot was an outer, which made his total 31 only. The prize, a handsome silver watch, presented by Private Weber, was therefore awarded to Private A. J. Judge.

Another lad of 16 years of age, Private J. Sharp, shot exceedingly well. He won a silver drinking mug with a score of 32 at 600 yards.

The following list shows the highest score made at each range :—

Pte. A. J. Judge	scored	33	in ten shots at 400	yards.
" Kent	"	32	" 500	"
Captain Hore	"	30	" 200	"
Lieut. Kemp	"	27	" 300	"
Corporal Easton	"	25	" 700	"
Pte. J. Sharp	"	22	" 600	"
" Cribb				
Sergeant Groves	"	16	" 800	"

The smallness of the highest score at 800 yards was owing partly to some of the best shots of the Company not being present at the match, and partly to a chopping wind, which was blowing, not always in the same direction, on the morning of the match, so that it was impossible to make a correct allowance for the wind.

The following are the prizes and the names of the winners :—

800 yards.

1st. Captain Hore's Prize.—A Cutch-work silver jug on polished stand, won by Sergeant Groves, with a score of 16.

2nd. Sergeant Morgan's Prize.—A set of gold studs and links, won by Private Topping, with a score of 13.

200 and 500 yards.

1st. Lieut. Kemp's 1st Prize.—A silver drinking cup, won by Corporal Easton, but given up on his winning Lieut. Mayhew's Prize. This prize therefore went to Private Clarke, who won it with a score of 27 at 200 yards, and 21 at 500 yards, making a grand total of 48.

2nd. Lieut. Kemp's 2nd Prize.—A silver drinking mug, won by Captain Hore, with a score of 30 at 200 yards and 17 at 500 yards, making a grand total of 47.

3rd. Mr. Neuberg's Prize.—A meerschaum pipe, won by Private McClough Iin, with a score of 24 at 200 yards, and 20 at 500 yards, making a grand total of 44.

700 yards.

Lieut. Mayhew's Prize.—A Cutch-work silver cup. This prize was hotly contested between Corporal Easton and Private A. J. Judge, the former winning by one point only, their respective scores being 25 and 24. Corporal Easton having won Lieut. Kemp's 1st prize on the previous day, and the rule being that no one should hold two prizes, it was supposed that this prize would go to Private A. J. Judge, the lad of 16 years of age who had shot so well for it, but Corporal Easton asserted his right to elect between the two prizes, and the committee gave the point in his favour, and as this was a little more valuable than the other prize, he elected to take this prize and to relinquish Lieut. Kemp's 1st prize.

600 yards.

Col. Sergeant Hoar's Prize.—A silver drinking mug, won by Private J. Sharp, with a score of 22.

300 yards.

Sergeant Grove's Prize.—A silver drinking cup, won by Lieut. Kemp, with a score of 27.

600 yards.

Sergeant Jarvis' Prize.—A silver salver, won by Private Cribb, with a score of 22.

500 yards.

Lance Corporal Atherton's Prize.—A silver watch, won by Private Kent, with a score of 32.

200 yards.

For Third Class Shots only.

Private Taylor's Prize.—A silver-mounted crystal drinking mug, won by Private Doran, with a score of 19 at 200 yards, 23 at 500 yards, and 24 at 700 yards, making a grand total of 66.

2nd. Lieut. Kemp's Prize.—A silver mug, won by Private Lauder, with a score of 27 at 200 yards, 17 at 500 yards, and 21 at 700 yards, making a grand total of 65.

3rd. Lieut. Kemp's Prize.—A silver mug, won by Private George, with a score of 29 at 200 yards, 22 at 500 yards, and 8 at 700 yards, making a grand total of 59.

SPORTING.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AHMEDNAGAR SKY RACE MEETING, 1878.

To be held at Ahmednagar on the 6th, 8th, and 10th August.

STEWARDS.—Lieut. Colonel Utterson, Major Daniell, W. S. Howard, Esq., E. H. Hallum, Esq. C. H. Richards, Esq., Hon., Bey.

FIRST DAY : TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

FIRST RACE.—"The Ahmednagar Plate."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses, weight for age and class, raised 2 st., 1 mile. Previous winners to carry 7 lbs extra. Entrance 1st July 2 G. M., 1st August 3 G. M. when the race will close.

SECOND RACE.—"The Pony Plate."—Rs. 100 from the fund. For ponies 13-2 and under, 13-2 to carry 11 st., 1 lb. allowed for every ½ in. under. ½ mile. Entrance 1st August 1 G. M. when the race will close.

THIRD RACE.—"The Whim"—Rs. 200 from the fund. For Arabs, weight for age and inches, raised 1 st. 1 mile. Entrance 1st July 1 G. M., 1st August 2 G. M. when the race will close.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Famine Stakes."—Rs. 100 from the fund, for all untrained horses. English and Colonials C. W. over 12 st, C. B's over 10 st. 7lbs. Arabs over 9 st. 7 lbs. ½ mile. To close and name at 12 noon the day before the race. Entrance 1 G. M.

SECOND DAY : THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH.

FIRST RACE.—"The Ahmednagar Cup."—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arabs, 1½ miles. Weight for age, raised 1 st. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of one previous season to carry 7 lbs. extra, of 2 or more 10 lbs. Galloways allowed 5 lbs. Entrance 1st July Rs. 40., 1st August Rs. 60. when the race will close.

SECOND RACE.—"The Liliputian Stakes."—Rs. 50 from the fund. For ponies 13 hands and under. C. W's over 10 st. ¼ mile. To close and name at 12 noon the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 5.

THIRD RACE.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all hacks. C. W's over 11 st. ½ mile. The winner to be sold for Rs. 300, excess to go to the fund. To close and name at 12 noon the day before the race. Entrance 1 G.M.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Railway Purse."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all horses, weight for age and class, raised 2 st. ½ mile. Entrance 1st July 1 G. M., 1st August 2 G. M. when the race will close.

THIRD DAY : SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH.

FIRST RACE.—"The Stewards Stakes"—Rs. 250 from the fund. A Handicap, forced for winners at 1 G. M. for each race won, open for losers at 1 G. M. 1 mile.

SECOND RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes"—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all losers. ½ mile. Entrance 1 G.M.

NOTE.—Nominations for the Handicaps to be sent to the Honorary Secretary by 8 a. m. the day before the race. Weights will be published at noon and acceptances must be declared to the Honorary Secretary by 5 p. m.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE adjourned weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal buildings. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nana Bhaey Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Fazulbhoy Casumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

A MISTAKE.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted a memorandum forwarding a report from the Assistant Engineer regarding a mistake made as to the quantity of ground required to be taken up in New Hanuman Lane from Mr. Khimjee Oodhowjee. It appeared that an application was made to take up 969 sq. yards of land, and several months afterwards the Council were asked to sanction the taking up of additional land, 14·47 sq. yards, being the area actually required. The Commissioner's report stated that a mistake had been made in calculation.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought that such miscalculations ought to be discovered earlier and by the proper officers of the Municipality.

Mr. Grant said the present Assistant Engineer, Mr. MacEwen, could not be blamed, as he was not here at that time.

Mr. Nowrojee.—But in future it would be as well that such mistakes should not occur.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote said there had been no loss occasioned to the Municipality by the mistake.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen was proud to say that their Municipality was one of the best regulated Municipalities in the world. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY—PROPOSED TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.

The Council proceeded to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1877.

The Chairman had given notice that, in connection with this subject, he would bring forward certain suggestions for the adoption of means for diminishing sickness and mortality in the city.

The Council having signified their willingness to consider that portion of the report referring to sickness and mortality in the town first,

The Chairman said he would first ask the Municipal Commissioner to favour them with his opinion as to what should be done. No doubt Mr. Grant had given this subject a very great deal of thought during the last 12 months, and he would be able to aid the Council in considering whether there were any means they could adopt whereby the sickness and mortality might be diminished. That it was their paramount duty to give their attention to this matter, and that the Commissioner's advice should be taken, along with the advice of the Health Officer, on such an occasion, there could be no doubt.

The Commissioner said he had consulted with the Health Officer (Dr. Weir), who thought it was desirable that something should be done, though he hoped when the rain came, the sickness and mortality would be very much diminished. The suggestion he had to offer was that a temporary hospital should be provided, with food and medicine for the sick who liked to go to it ; and if the Town Council would sanction a grant of Rs. 15,000, that would enable them to make a good start and to go

OLD SHEPHERD OF CAIRO.

One of the best things in Captain Burton's book is an account of Shepheard, the hotel man at Cairo, and I will extract some of it:—

'I cannot pass Sam Shepheard's old home without a few words upon the subject of its first owner, a remarkable man in many points—and in all things the model John Bull. The son of a Warwickshire peasant born upon the V——property, which had belonged to an old county family for generations, he felt a soul above the plough, and determined to push his fortune beyond the fields. He took service with Mr. Walker, a pastry cook at Leamington, like the first of the Menschikoffs, as baker's boy; and in happier times he sent for his old master, who had failed at home, and with characteristic generosity opened a shop for him at Cairo. As cabin-boy on board the barque Bangalore, Captain Smith, he landed at Suez in 1840, when Waghorn was organizing the transit. Here he was supplied with the sinews of travel by the passengers; and my old friend, Mr. Henry Levick, still holding the English post-office, introduced him to Mr. Hill, Mohammed Ali Pasha's Arabaziabash [Head coachman], who then kept a small idn in the Darb-el-Berabereh, Cairo. After driving the Suez vans for some time on £5 per mensem, he married the good wife who survived him only about a year; and he soon gained coin and credit enough to open business on his own account. At what time he conceived the *idee fixe*—not always a symptom of madness that he was born to buy the V—— estate, I cannot say. He certainly was possessed of the idea between 1840 and 1845, and he made no secret of it to his customers, including my late friend and kinsman, poor Sam Burton. Uneducated, he began to fit himself for the position he was destined to hold; and though he was weak in the aspirates as a Lancashire Squire of the last generation, he wrote *Vers de Societe* which had a local vogue. Methinks, I still hear him reciting—

'Come to the desert, come, Polly, with me.'

His Arabic was ever uncouth: with him a Tar-bush was nothing but a Tar-brush."

There were many odd stories of the way in which Shepheard amassed wealth, one being that he supplied ham sandwhiches to the Pasha in a silver box—one key being kept by him and one by the consumer. The truth was, he obtained a lucrative contract to supply the passengers by Nile steamers and the old vans with provisions. "At length, contracts for rationing our troops in transit during the Crimean war and the Sepoy Mutiny filled his pocket with gold; despite his profuse liberality and his generous living, he became, they say, master of a 'plum!' He hurried off to Warwickshire; he brought at once part of the coveted estate, which, curiously enough, was in the market; and the whole was gradually falling into his hands, when he died." Burton visited "Squire Shepheard" at his country place, and found him a respected county-man. His only sorrow was that he had no son to whom he could bequeath his property, and who could perpetuate the name of Shepheard. One is glad to hear he was a kind and good man, and must forgive him now the stewed buckskin gloves washed down with toilette vinegar which are the principal recollections of his *cuisine*.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 24.)

AFTER a debate of three nights Lord Hartington's motion has been rejected by a majority of 121 in an exceptionally full House. The discussion, however, has been a very able one, and we cannot regard the time spent in it as wasted. Were the speeches of Opposition less "dry and technical" as they were last night quite erroneously described, the extreme importance of the question of practical politics which they overlie would give them sufficient interest. As a matter of fact, however, it is no slight advantage in these days of hurry and forgetfulness that the bases of the Constitution should from time to time be laid bare to the public gaze in debates like this; and there can be no doubt that from this abstract controversial point of view the occasion justified the debate. On this occasion there is no fair warrant, in our opinion, for imputing factiousness to an Opposition who had at any rate plausible ground for thinking that the Ministers had been guilty of a breach of constitutional law, and who therefore would have been wanting in their first duty as an Opposition had they failed to call them to account. When thus much, however, has been admitted all has been said. Lord Hartington has been the means of adding a most instructive constitutional debate to the records of Parliamentary proceedings; and in so doing he was acting well within his duties as a guardian of the rights and liberties of the subject. But as a leader of Opposition he has committed a tactical blunder. His motion was so framed as to miss raising the one issue upon which the Government could not directly have met him; while it based a virtual vote of censure upon a highly debatable proposition in constitutional law. The first object that Lord Hartington could have hoped for from the debate was a "draw;" and, as it turns out, he and his party have, in the opinion of most people, got rather the worst of the engagement. It would have been an error of judgment in any case to afford the Government an opportunity and an excuse for using their majority; but it was a still graver error to give many impartial spectators some ground for thinking that the Government have not only numbers on their side, but argument also. Had the motion been otherwise framed as had it challenged not the legality of the orders to the Indian troops, but the propriety of witholding those orders from the knowledge of Parliament, the Opposition would have taken up ground upon which Minister could have only met them by submission, while the abstract question of constitutional law might have been as thoroughly discussed, and with the same advantage to the public, in the form of a collateral issue.

From the first, however, the Opposition went upon the wrong tack; and though the cry of "English liberty in danger" was not taken up by the leaders of the party, it has sensibly distracted their attention from the true line of advance. It more or less determined the form of Lord Hartington's motion, and it certainly influenced the character of the first two nights' debate. The discussion of last night at times came nearer to the root of the matter, but the form of the motion reasserted its supremancy over the course of the argument, and the debate ended as it began. The House divided upon the question whether a Government may or may not legally move troops from India to Malta without the express consent of Parliament; and thus a Ministry which has never denied that its action has been irregular, and of this case such it needs justification and will have to be justified, was gratuitously enabled to enjoy the triumph of seeing its conduct approved by 347 members of Parliament against 226. It is not satisfactory that a Government which has outstepped the path of constitutional precedure, and as to whose conduct in so doing the judgment of Parliament is merely suspended until its defence has been heard, should have been made a present of a victory of this sort. Had the proper line of action been pursued by the Opposition, no division could have been taken or would have been possible at all. Her Majesty's Ministers would simply have been called upon to explain their reasons for summoning the Indian troops to Malta, without the previous sanction of the House of Commons to a step involving a charge on the Exchequer in excess of the submitted estimates. If the reasons given had been satisfactory, the measure would of course have been condoned; if the Government declared themselves unable at present to state those reasons, note would have been taken of the answer; and the postponement of the explanation would thereupon become a new ministerial act, to be itself explained and justified thereafter. But nowhere throughout all this would there have been any question of ministerial victory or Opposition defeat. On the contrary, each stage in the proceedings would have been marked by a tacit but valuable victory for the Opposition—in the assertion and recognition, namely, of their claim to an explanation of the conduct of the Government, and the implied admission that that conduct was, pending the delay in justifying it, only provisionally approved. Last night's proceedings indicate what would actually have happened had this course been pursued. Mr. Cross pleaded the imperative necessity of secrecy as the justification for the silence of the Government up to the rising of Parliament; and he further affirmed that the same necessity of secrecy exists at this moment. As regards the first point, we have already confessed our inability to divine wherein the alleged necessity consisted pat the date of the orders to the Indian troops, or what purpose the maintenance of secrecy was supposed to subserve; but Mr. Cross's words are seriously spoken, and we accept them of course without question. "A month ago," he said "was essential; for negotiations of the highest importance were going on, and, on the other hand, we had received certain information from a high authority, which has since happily turned out untrue." This mysterious sentence may of course hide enough, and more than enough, to justify the proceedings of the Government; when and Mr. Cross goes on to say that what it does hide cannot be told even at the present moment, which "would be most inopportune for going at length into what occured at the time in question," we can, of course, only bow to the decision. But it should be remembered—and sooner or later the explanation must be given. This is enough for the Opposition at present, and this they should have been content with recording.

SUDDEN DEATHS FROM APOPLEXY.—The heat within the past two or three days at Calcutta has been very great, and there have been two or three cases of sudden death from apoplexy amongst the shipping. Captain Donald McNabb, Master of the British ship Ghazipore, lying at Hasting's Moornings, was taken ill at about 6 p. m. on Sunday evening and he immediately sent for the ship's medical officer, but before Dr. Comely could arrive, the unfortunate man died. He had, it seems, been feeling somewhat unwell in the afternoon, and had taken a dose of castor oil, but he became much worse and, as already stated, died before medical aid could be procured. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from heat apoplexy. John Wright, chief officer of the British ship Ailsa, lying off Prinsep's Ghat, also met a similiar fate the same evening. He had been complaining of a headache all through the day and in the afternoon went to down to his cabin. At half past seven o'clock the second officer went into the cabin to see how he was, and found him in a fit. Aid from the neighbouring vessels was immediately procured, and the man taken ashore and put into a Government dooly to be conveyed to the General Hospital, but before he arrived there life was extinct. The *post mortem* examination showed that the cause of death was serocongestive apoplexy. William Somerville, a European lately employed as a guard on the East India Railway, also came by his death in a similar manner on Saturday evening on board the American ship Farragut. He had, it appears, engaged a passage by that vessel, but as she was not likely to leave the port for some time yet, he had arranged with the Captain to remain on board till she left. He was taken somewhat unwell at 5 p. m. on Saturday and within two hours was a corpse. The *post mortem* showed that death was due to a similar cause—heat apoplexy.—*Englishman.*

Darwinism Tested by Language. By F. Bateman, M.D. (Rivingtons.)—It was said long ago by Aristotle "that animals merely emit sounds, but have no articulate speech which is the peculiar characteristic of man." There is no such thing as a speechless tribe; such seems to be the decided opinion of most scientific inquirers, as well as of travellers and explorers. The most degraded savage, like the Fuegian, can acquire articulate language; a monkey cannot. It is evident how this bears on the Darwinian controversy. If well established, it implies a missing link, and would seem to be fatal to Darwinism. Such is the view taken by Dr. Bateman, and elaborated in this little volume. The position unquestionably is a strong one; whether it is absolutely unassailable is more than we can say. But that language does seem very sharply to differentiate man from all other animals cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, be denied,—and this much, we presume, would be conceded by most Darwinians. The case of the parrot, which will at once occur to every one, does not help them much; it is a case merely of phonetic mimicry, and the results attained are exceedingly limited. Nothing approaching to articulate language is ever acquired by that remarkable bird. As Max Muller has said, "Speech appears to be a barrier between the brute and man, and no process of natural selection will ever distil significant words out of the notes of birds or the cries of beasts." It is, in fact, nothing to the purpose to show that some bird or beast can utter a few isolated sounds resembling words. This is not so much as the least step in the direction of articulate speech, and the difference between man and the brute is left just as wide as ever. Dr. Bateman discusses the subject with what will seem to the Evolutionists undue warmth, and he shows that he feels strongly how mischievous in its tendencies Darwinism is.—*Spectator.*

MRS. BESANT AND HER CHILD.

(*Times.*)

THE decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case of the infant daughter of Mrs. Besant is founded on a simple and intelligible principle. The father of the child presented his petition in the Chancery Division that his daughter might be taken out of the custody of her mother and delivered to him. The father and mother had separated in 1873 in consequence of religious difficulties, and by a deed of separation then executed it was agreed that the daughter should remain under the care of her mother eleven months out of every year, living with the father the twelfth month. Since 1873 the opinions of the mother appear to have become more decidedly irreligious, and from February, 1875, she has been active in the propagation of Atheistic doctrines. In September of last year she entered into partnership with Mr. Bradlaugh as a publisher, and the two published and sold a book which has been condemned by a jury as immoral and obscene. Under these circumstances the father of the child prayed that she might be delivered to him, notwithstanding his agreement that she should remain under the care of his mother; and the Master of the Rolls has granted the prayer of the petitioner. He has done so on the sole and sufficient ground that it would be injurious to the child's temporal interests to allow her to be brought up and educated by her mother. She would grow up to be a Pariah among women, shunned by the reputable persons of her own sex and looked upon with dubious eyes by those of the other. The Master of the Rolls refused to discuss the theological aspect of the case, or to take into consideration any other interests than those of the young girl as one growing up to live under the conditions of English society. To allow her to be trained by her mother would be, in his judgment, to condemn her to be a social outcast; and, as this injury to the girl's prospects in life was clearly indisputable, he ordered her to be handed over to her father.

The ground of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls is simple and clear; and we believe the judgment and the reason on which it is based to be altogether in accordance with the law. The principle of the decision may, however, be easily misunderstood, and it is desirable that this should not happen. We may also regret that Mrs. Besant did not defer to the urgent advice of the Master of the Rolls and obtain legal assistance in the conduct of her cause. The application of her husband was founded on the payment of a sum of money into Court so as to make the child a ward, and there have been recent decisions, which might have had some bearing on the case, in which this mode of establishing the jurisdiction of the Court has been disallowed. The effect of the agreement in the deed of separation deserved also some further elucidation. It is clear that under the Act of 1873 which the Master of the Rolls cited, the Court would not have ordered Mr. Besant to give back the little girl to his wife because he had agreed that she should educate her; but it is not so clear that the Court was right in ordering Mrs. Besant to give up the child despite her husband's agreement that she might keep it. At the worst, however, the husband would only have had to wait until his month come when he was to receive the child, and he could then have declined to restore her to her mother at the month's end. Putting aside these technical points, and turning to the judgment itself, it will be seen that it depends entirely upon the social consequences to the girl of education by her mother. If there could be conceived such a change in public opinion that a female Atheist should not be excluded from social intercourse or placed under social disabilities, a sentence of deprivation would not be pronounced; and if the social effects of such a reputation as Mrs. Besant has established would not be the same in the case of a man, and would not be so injurious to the prospects of his boys, he might be allowed to retain them under his care. If for a moment we leave out of sight that most important element in the case, the publication of the condemned book, we shall see that Mrs. Besant was educating her daughter precisely on the same lines as those followed by James Mill in the education of his son, and the question naturally arises whether James Mill's wife could have rescued John Stuart Mill from the influences, positive and negative, to which he was exposed. We know, not only from the published life of Mill, but from the Long Pole Wellesley case, and from a case arising out of the Agapemone, that fathers can be deprived of the control of their children; but in all these cases immoral conduct was alleged and proved. Even in Shelley's case, according to Mr. Peacock, Lord Eldon deprived the poet of his children not on account of any opinions he held or expressed, but because of his violation of all the obligations of the commonest morality towards his first wife. We gather from the judgment of the Master of the Rolls that apart altogether from the element of the publication of the condemned book, he would have given Mrs. Besant's little girl over to her father; and, as part from that book her case is closely similar to that of James Mill, we ask whether the Court of Chancery would have taken the son away from his influence. We must answer that this does not necessarily follow. We do not pretend to anticipate what the judgment of the Court would be, but there is evidently a distinction to be drawn. The Master of the Rolls said, "he must, as a man of the world, consider the effect on a woman's position of Mrs. Besant's doctrines:" but the effect on a man's position of holding similar doctrines would not be quite the same, nor would there be the same ban on the entrance of his boy into life, although brought up under similar conditions.

If it is clearly understood that the judgment of the Master of the Rolls is altogether based on the effects to be apprehended in the position of the infant daughter of Mrs. Besant, if left under her care, an objection that might otherwise be raised to some parts of the judgment will be abandoned. Freedom of opinion is undoubtedly imperfect if it does not extend to the freedom of professing and inculcating the opinions entertained; and it may be hastily thought that the judgment abridges Mrs. Besant's freedom of opinion, inasmuch as it deprives her of the companionship and education of her child because of the opinions she holds and teaches. But the motive of the judgment is found in the interests of the daughter, and if the mother is punished, it is only as a secondary consequence. Her freedom to deliver Atheistical lectures remains the same as ever, but she is not permitted to destroy the prospects of her child by throwing her own shadow over her. The child is a different personality with rights and interests of its own, and its sacrifice is not necessary to make perfect the mother's freedom. It is, of course, a difficult point to determine the measure of injury to the prospects of a child that must be proved probable to justify the exercise with the ordinary powers of a parent. It would be impossible to lay down any rule on the matter, and each case must be judged on its merits as it arises, and will be decided, as we have seen, by reference to the current opinion of the generation. The authority of a father is a primary principle of our society, and it may not be lightly interfered with. Numberless instances could be adduced, occuring round about us, of children whose worldly prospects are injured by the evil teaching and evil example of their father, in which, however, the interference of the Courts would be sought in vain. The general principle of paternal authority prevails until a strong case is established to set it aside; and if a father has consented to allow his children to be brought up by their mother, his consent will not be binding upon him if the Court thinks it for the interest of the children that it should be disregarded. It is inevitable that the thoughts of a Court touching the benefit of an infant should vary with varying circumstances. Time was when to be a Dissenter of any kind was to be cut off from society, and to be a Unitarian was to be an outlaw. It may be that in some obscure corners social disabilities still attach to particular sects, and it is probable that a girl's chances would not be improved by her mother becoming a Plymouth Sister and dragging her child after her. The wrong that would have been done to Mr. Besant's daughter if she had been left with her mother is incontestable, and the future may be left to take care of itself.

THE French are in such ecstacies over the Prince of Wales, that they say—"C'est un Frangais, qui quelquefois habite l'Angleterre."

CARNIVOROUS EPICURISM.—A contemporary calls upon me to give my experience of horseflesh. It is like third-rate beef; it cannot be said to have a disagreeable taste, for it has no taste at all. Donkey on the other hand is delicious, and infinitely better eating than beef or mutton. The she French soon discovered during the siege of Paris, for a "portion" of donkey cost about six times as much as a "portion" of horse. Cats taste exactly like rabbits; it is impossible to distinguish between them. The objection to rats is that when cooked their flesh is gritty. This objection, however, is somewhat epicurean, for except for this gritiness they are a wholesome and excellent article of food. I am surprised that there is not a society for the promotion of eating rats. Why should not prisoners be fed with those nourishing and prolific little animals?—*Truth.*

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Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows, Bows, Mosoons (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.
JAMESJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.
J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.
The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.
A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.
A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.
10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES.
WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT BOARD.
YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED
"TERAI" HAT,
1878 PATTERN.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
ANDRE & Co. have this year (1878) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.
RECOMMENDATIONS from
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HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURN, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.
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TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,
Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
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PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
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SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.
NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.
OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.
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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.
MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—
A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
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Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.
"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."
The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case.....Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case 200
Do. do. keyless do. 250
Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.
"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Brequet."
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In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.
"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.....Rs. 90, 100, 120, 185
Do. do. enamelled jewelled 350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality ..... 350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches 500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent ..... 250 to 400
Silver do. ..... 150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches 225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters 350
Do. with dates 400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes ..... 500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes ..... 700 to 1,000
Do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c. ..... 1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches ..... 150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size 80
Silver do. do. 90
Brass do. large size 65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.
Pedometers, 1st quality 50
&c., &c., &c., &c.
A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.
Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.
Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.
Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

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DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna
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